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(54) METHOD OF OBSERVING OBJECTS UNDER LOW LEVELS OF ILLUMINATION AND A DEVICE FOR CARRYING OUT THE SAID METHOD

(57) A method and apparatus for imaging objects in reduced illumination conditions are presented. According to the present invention the device includes a pulsed source of light (1) with a transmitting optics (2), a synchronisation unit (3), a control unit (4), an optical image receiver (5) with a receiving objective lens (6), an objective lens control unit (7). The device provides uniformly bright images of objects located at various distances both using the natural illumination of the zone under observation and with use of an additional illumination as well as to separate individual objects located within the zone of observation.

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Description

FIELD OF INVENTION.

The present invention relates to an optical instrument engineering, particularly, to optical radar apparatus.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.

A method disclosed in EP No. 03263735 for imaging objects in low illumination is known according to which a subject of observation is illuminated by a pulsed source of light. Light reflected back from the object is received by an optical image receiver. The operation of a controlled shutter of the image receiver is synchronised to the emission of light pulse. The device realising this method comprises a pulsed source of light with a transmitting optics, an optical image receiver with a controlled shutter. Adjusting the delay between the moment of light pulse emission and the moment when the shutter opens, images of objects lying in a zone of most interest can be obtained.

A disadvantage of the known method and the device is that using one light source and one camera it is possible to obtain images only of the objects lying in a narrow zone of visibility. One way to extend the zone of visibility is to increase a number of simultaneously operating light sources (pulses) or cameras (each source or a camera operates at its own range) with the further summarising of videosignals, but such a device is significantly more cumbersome or power of its light source is not used in full (see EP N° 0468175). Apart of this such a device does not use a natural ambient illumination which enables to get additional information about the objects.

The most close to the present method and the device is a method and a device disclosed in UK patent N° 2212689. According to this method an object (objects) is illuminated by a pulsed source of light and by an additional constant source of illumination. Light reflected back from the objects is received by an optical image detector, the operation of its controllable gate is synchronized to the emission of light pulse. The device for imaging objects in reduced illumination comprises a pulsed source of light with a combining optics and an additional constant source of light, an optical image detector with an adjustable gain, means for an automatic adjustment of mean image brightness and a control unit which input is connected with one of the outputs of synchronising unit, another output of which being connected with the input of the pulsed source of light.

This invention partly overcomes the above-described disadvantages. Additional information about the objects is obtained by use of natural ambient illumination or additional lighting of the scene to be viewed. In so doing the brightness of objects located at various distances from the device and illuminated by the constant source of light will differ and at the presence of a great

number of objects at the image foreground images of objects at the background will be shaded. The same effect will occur if operate in turbid medium (fog, snow-fall, smoke, etc.).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.

The present invention overcomes the above named disadvantages of the closest analogue and provides a uniformly bright image of objects located at various distances within the field of view of the device using both natural ambient illumination and an additional source of light providing the possibility to separate objects in the zone of most interest according to their brightness.

Due to the fact that in conditions of reduced light level images of objects lying at various distances are of equal brightness, the present invention is appropriate for use on motor vehicles where there is a need to have images of all the objects lying in front of the vehicle at the same time, but not only of the objects located at a certain distance. It enables a constant control over the current situation as well as makes the situation predictable, keeping the possibility to separate objects at certain distance out of the received image of the whole scene.

The above-named objects of the present invention are obtained by use of an embodiment where, after emission of each light pulse the gain of an optical image receiver is being constantly increased up to the moment when the light reflected from the most distant objects located within a chosen zone under observation comes back to the receiver in such a way as to provide images of equal brightness of the illuminated objects selected for viewing. In order to receive images of objects in additional illumination the gain is set to a fixed level and being held at this level until the emission of the next light pulse. In addition to this, in order to separate concrete objects in illuminated zone under viewing, the gain instantly increases when light first reflected by these objects gets the receiver, then the gain is constantly increasing and then is instantly reduced when light last reflected by these objects gets the receiver. Natural ambient illumination can be used as the additional light source.

To obtain the above-described objects of the present invention, the synchronising unit and the control unit are made in such a way as to provide the possibility to synchronise each light pulse and to increase the gain of the optical image receiver up to the moment when light reflected by the most distant objects in the zone under observation comes back to the receiver and to held the gain at a constant level until the moment of emission of the next light pulse. The optical image receiver may comprise an image intensifier, the gain of which is controlled by means of varying the control voltage on its microchannel plate. The synchronising unit and the control unit may be made to provide the possibility of instant increase of the image intensifier gain, its further increasing and instant decrease in order to sep-

arate some concrete objects in the zone under observation.

The above-discussed and other features and advantages of the present invention will be appreciated and understood from the following detailed description and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS.

Referring now to the drawings, wherein like elements are numbered alike in the several figures:

- Fig. 1 is a block diagram depicting the device in accordance with the present invention;
- Fig. 2 is a block diagram of the synchronising unit and the control unit of the optical image receiver;
- Fig. 3 is a block diagram of the optical image receiver and the control unit of the objective lens;
- Fig. 4 are timing diagrams of operation of the device for object imaging in reduced illumination.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT.

Referring first to Fig. 1, the device for object imaging in reduced illumination comprises a pulsed source of light 1. Light is propagated through a transmitting (forming) optics 2 toward the subject of observation. The input of the light source is connected with the first output of a synchronising unit 3. The second output of the synchronising unit 3 is connected with a control unit 4 of an optical image receiver. The output of the control unit of the optical image receiver is connected with the optical image receiver 5. The image receiver comprises a receiving optics (objective lens) 6. A control unit of the objective lens is coupled to the image receiver and the synchronising unit.

The synchronising unit 3 triggers the pulsed source of light 1 which is used together with forming optics 2 to provide a pulsed illumination of objects (not shown in Fig. 1). Simultaneously with the light source 1 triggering, the synchronising unit 4 triggers the control unit 4 which is continuously increasing the receiver gain 5 in such a way that images of illuminated objects are of equal brightness. In addition to that, the synchronising unit 3 generates a signal which is intended to select objects located at a certain range within a zone of some depth. The said depth and range are to be set by external signals. The above-named selection signal is applied to the control unit 4 which increases instantly the gain of the image receiver 5 then keeps it rising and reduces the gain instantly when light reflected last from objects at a certain range gets the receiver. When signals at the output of the synchronising unit 3 stop to act, the control unit 4 sets the gain of the receiver to a constant level. This enables receiving images of objects in natural ambient illumination. The value of constant gain

level defines the object image brightness in natural ambient light. While the value of the instant gain increase/decrease determines the image brightness at selecting concrete objects using additional lighting. These values of brightness may be set by external signals. The image receiver 5 with a receiving objective lens is purposed to form images of the objects to be viewed (optical or televisual). The gain of the receiver is adjusted by the control unit 4. Mean level of the image receiver gain 5 defines mean brightness of the received image and may be set by an external signal. The objective lens control unit 7 serves to set automatically an iris and the focus in dependence on the received images brightness and distance to the concrete selected objects correspondingly.

EXAMPLE OF THE EMBODIMENT.

Referring now to Fig. 2 the synchronising unit includes a master oscillator 8 which generates a pulse which triggers a light source. The light pulse emitted by the light source propagates towards the subjects of observation. Then the light is reflected by the objects and comes back to the receiver. Coincidentally with the light source triggering the master oscillator 8 triggers a one-shot multivibrator 9 which forms a pulse which duration equals to the time required for light to get the object lying at a maximum range. The maximum range is the range to the subjects of observation, light reflected by which is still detectable by the image receiver. The pulse from the one-shot multivibrator 9 enters a saw-tooth voltage generator 10 which forms a triangular pulse, see fig. 4. The triangular pulse then enters a summer 11. This pulse serves to equalise image brightness of objects illuminated by the light source and lying at different distances. To say more exactly, this pulse serves to equalise the brightness of objects located within the field of view at various distances in illumination provided by the pulsed source of light.

The master vibrator 8 also triggers a one-shot multivibrator 12, which generates pulses a duration of which is set manually by the operator and the duration equals to the time required for light to go from the light source to the nearest edge of the illuminated zone where some concrete objects are located and back to the receiver. The one-shot multivibrator 12, in its turn, triggers a one-shot multivibrator 13 which generates pulses with a duration that is manually set up and equals to the time required for light to propagate from the nearest edge of the illuminated zone to the far edge and back to the nearest edge. The pulse generated by the one-shot multivibrator is manually adjusted for amplitude through the use of an amplifier 14 and is applied to the summer 11. The pulse at the output of the amplifier 14 determines the distance to the nearest edge of the zone to be illuminated, its depth and brightness, that means, it serves to separate some concrete objects according to their brightness located within a

zone of most interest. The signal from the summer is applied to the switch 15 which transmits the signal from the summer 11 to the output when the pulse at the output of one-shot multivibrator 9 is active that corresponds to the receiving of an image obtained mainly under the light of pulsed light source. After the pulse at the output of the one-shot multivibrator 9 stops to act, a signal of a manually pre-set constant level is applied to the output of the switch 15. This signal serves to adjust the brightness of images formed in other (including natural) light sources, and therefore, the problem of forming object images under the natural ambient illumination is resolved. As a result, at the output of the switch 15 a signal with a profile having three specific parts is formed: part 29 is purposed to form images of equal brightness in additional illumination provided by the pulsed source of light, part 27 purposed to illuminate objects of most interest, and part 28 purposed to form images in natural ambient illumination.

The gain control signal formed in such a manner is applied to the image receiver 5. The image receiver can be made on the base of an image intensifier with a microchannel plate (MCP). As it is shown in fig. 3 the above-named signal after the amplification by the amplifier 16 is applied to the microchannel plate 25 of the image intensifier 17 which forms on its screen 24 an intensified image which was received on the photocathode 26 by use of a receiving objective lens 6. As the gain of the MCP is proportional to the square voltage, the linearly varying gain control voltage will compensate the inverse square dependence of the irradiance of objects under observation upon the range during the image receiving in a pulsed illumination and, therefore, the images will be of equal brightness.

A television camera 22 may be used to transform the image on the screen of the image intensifier 17 into a television signal. For further processing, a video signal from the television camera is applied to the video monitor 23 or other televisual means.

For automatic control of the mean image brightness, the signal proportional to the current on the image intensifier screen is applied to the input of a threshold amplifier 18, the functioning threshold of which is manually adjustable for setting the mean image brightness. The output signal from the amplifier 18 controls the mean gain of the amplifier 16 and also is used to control an iris incorporated in the objective lens of the receiver.

For automatic objective lens focusing to the illuminated zone, the voltage which controls the distance to this zone and which is used by the one-shot multivibrator 12, is applied to an amplifier 20 having a non-linear amplitude characteristic and further to a servodriver 21 which controls the objective lens focus. The shape of the amplitude characteristic of the amplifier is selected to provide the best focusing of the receiving objective lens for any range.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION.

The present method and device for imaging objects in reduced illumination is realized using a current technology standard for this field of industry. Exploitation of the device has demonstrated its high efficiency because it is capable, in addition to all the advantages of existing analogues, to assist for example the work of a driver in snowstorm, snowfall, etc., decreasing the unfavourable effect of light scatter by particles of fog, snow as well as to reduce the dazzling from headlight of approaching and passing vehicles.

Claims

1. A method for imaging objects in reduced illumination conditions according to which the object (objects) is illuminated by a pulsed source of light and by an additional constant source of light, light reflected back from the objects is received by an optical image receiver which operation is synchronised to the emission of light pulse, is distinguished by the fact that during the emission of each light pulse the gain of the optical image receiver is being changed continuously up to the moment when light reflected from the most distant objects located within a selected zone of observation comes back in a manner providing the equal image brightness of lighted objects selected for observation, and the value of gain is being held at the constant level until the next light pulse emission.
2. A method as claimed in Claim 1 characterised in that in order to separate some concrete objects within a zone of observation after receiving light reflected back from these objects the gain is immediately increased then is being increased constantly and is reduced immediately after receiving the last light reflected from the concrete objects.
3. A method as claimed in Claims 1 and 2 characterised in that natural ambient illumination is used as an additional constant source of light.
4. An apparatus for imaging objects in reduced illumination conditions comprising a pulsed source of light with a transmitting optics and an additional constant source of light, an optical image receiver with an adjustable gain, means for automatic mean brightness control of the image and a control unit, the input of which is coupled to the one of the outputs of a synchronising unit, another output of which is coupled to the input of a pulsed source of light characterised in that the synchronising unit and the control unit are designed to provide the possibility to synchronise every light pulse and to increase the gain of the optical image receiver up to the moment when the light reflected from the most distant objects within a selected zone of observa-

tion comes back and to hold the gain at the constant level until the next pulse emission.

5. The apparatus as claimed in Claim 4 characterised in that the optical image receiver comprises an image intensifier (II) with a controllable gain by means of change of the control voltage on its micro-channel plate. 5
6. The apparatus as claimed in Claim 5 characterised in that the synchronising unit and the control unit are designed to provide instantaneous increase of the image intensifying gain, its further constant increase and its instantaneous reduce in order to separate some concrete objects located within a zone of observation. 10 15

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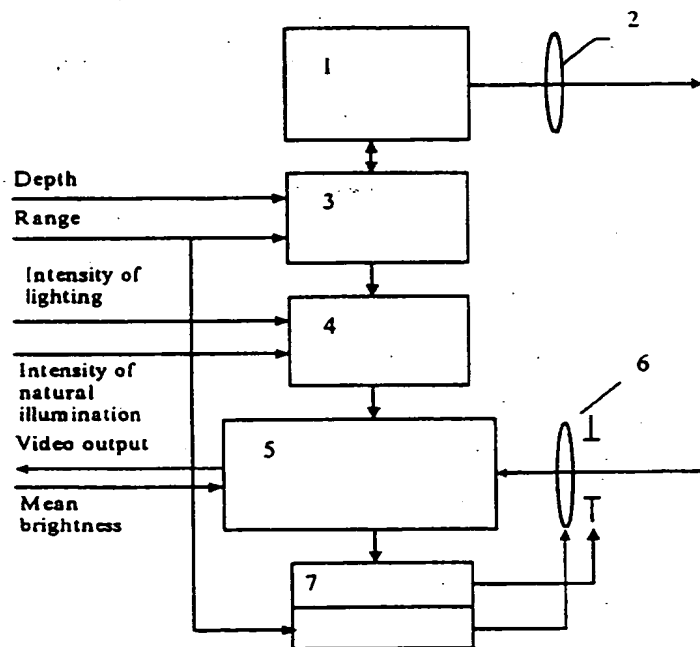


Fig. 1

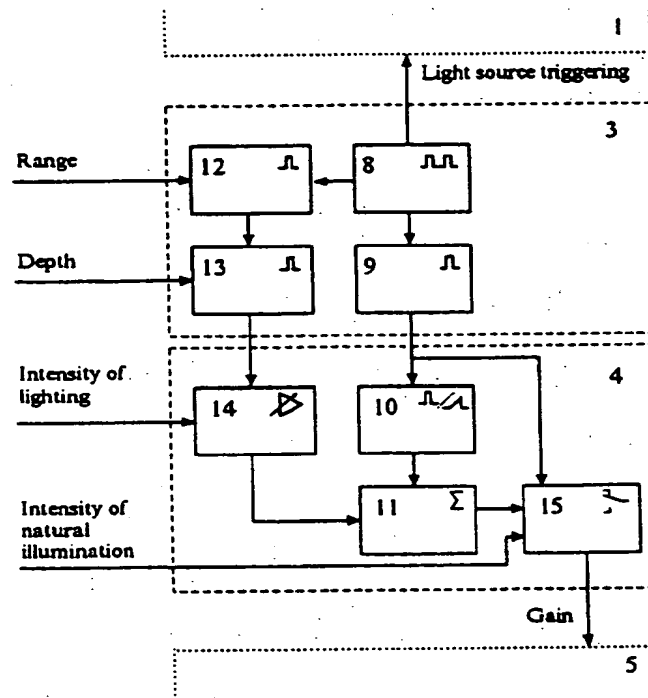


Fig. 2

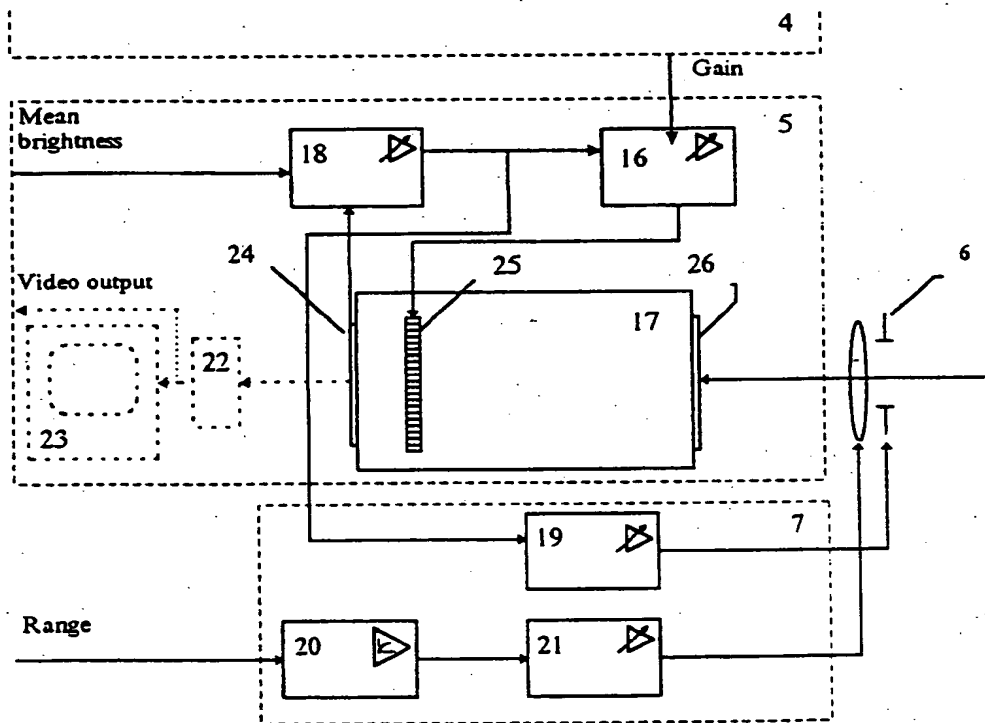


Fig. 3

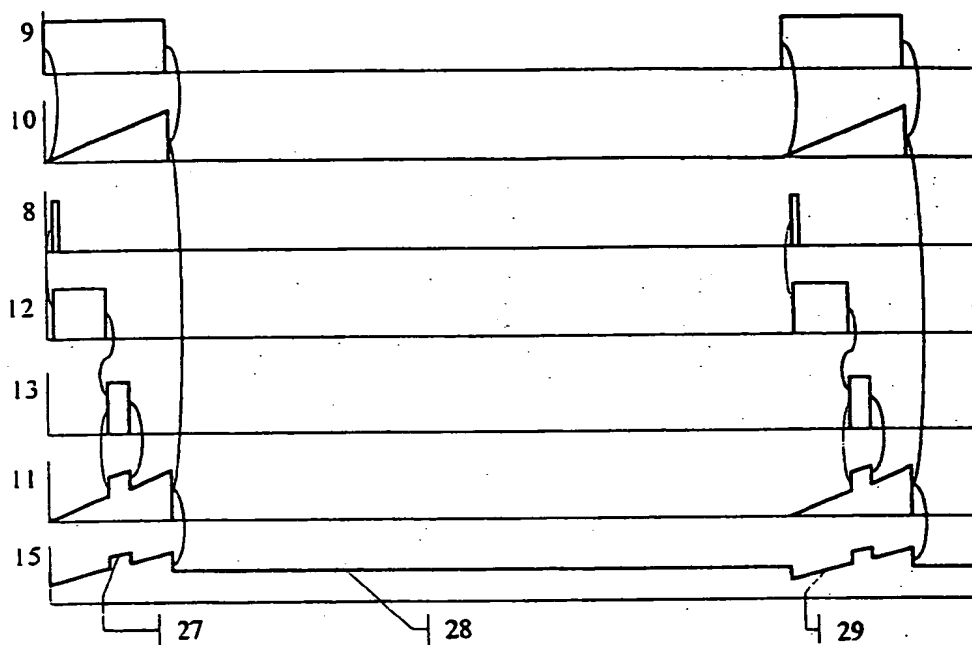


Fig. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/RU 96/00069

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
IPC ⁶ : G02B 23/12, G01S 17/02		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
IPC ⁶ : G02B 23/12, G01S 17/02, 17/06, 17/10, 17/88		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	RU, C1, 2040015 (PLESHKOV A.A. et al.) 20 July 1995 (20.07.95)	1-6
A	GB, A, 2286495 (MITSUBISHI DENKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA), 16 August 1995 (16.08.95)	1-6
A	EP, A2, 0353200 (FIAT AUTO S.p.A), 31 January 1990 (31.01.90)	1-6
A	DE, C1, 4324308 (BAYERISCHE MOTOREN WERKE A.G.), 22 December 1994 (22.12.94)	1-6
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" documents defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier documents but published on or after the international filing date "L" documents which may throw doubts on priority claims or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later documents published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "Z" documents member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search		Date of mailing of the international search report
29 April 1996 (29.04.96)		15 May 1996 (15.05.96)
Name and mailing address of the ISA: RU		Authorized officer
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.

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